

THE CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

The United States has carried on intelligence activities since the days of George Washington, but only since World War II has this work been systematized on a government-wide basis.

The organization first formed for this purpose originated in a letter dated January 22, 1946, in which President Harry S. Truman directed the Secretary of State (James F. Byrnes), the Secretary of War (Robert P. Patterson), the Secretary of the Navy (James V. Forrestal), and his own personal representative (Admiral William D. Leahy), to form the "National Intelligence Authority." The Authority was instructed to plan, develop, and coordinate "all Federal foreign intelligence activities" in order to accomplish "the intelligence mission related to the national security." The members of the Authority assigned persons and funds from their departments to form the "Central Intelligence Group" which assisted the Authority in this task. The "Group" was directed by a "Director of Central Intelligence" appointed by the President.

The National Intelligence Authority and its operating component, the Central Intelligence Group, were in existence for twenty-one months. Under the terms of the National Security Act (which became effective September 18, 1947), they were superseded by the National Security Council and the Central Intelligence Agency.

The first Director of Central Intelligence was Rear Admiral Sidney W. Souers, U.S. Naval Reserve, who served as head of the

Central Intelligence Group from January 22, 1946, to June 10, 1946. The next was General Hoyt S. Vandenberg, U.S. Air Force, who served from June 10, 1946, until May 1, 1947. He was succeeded by Rear Admiral Roscoe H. Hillenkoetter, who was head of the Group until it became the Central Intelligence Agency, and of the Agency until October 7, 1950. General Walter Bedell Smith succeeded Admiral Hillenkoetter and served until February 26, 1953, when Mr. Allen Welsh Dulles succeeded him.

By the Executive Pay Bill (Public Law 359--81st Congress, as amended) the basic compensation of the Director and the Deputy Director of Central Intelligence respectively, is placed at \$21,000 and \$20,500.

Section 102 of the National Security Act of 1947 provides that the Central Intelligence Agency shall:

- (1) advise the National Security Council with respect to governmental intelligence activities related to the national security.
- (2) "correlate and evaluate intelligence related to the national security."
- (3) perform "services of common concern" for the benefit of existing intelligence agencies.
- (4) perform "other functions and duties" as directed by the National Security Council.

The Act further provides that:

(1) the Agency shall have access (under certain limitations) to all intelligence in the possession of the Government.

(2) the Agency "shall have no police, subpoena, law-enforcement powers or internal security functions."

(3) "the Director of Central Intelligence shall be responsible for protecting intelligence sources and methods from unauthorized disclosure."

Section 102 of the National Security Act (as amended April 4, 1953) provides that:

"at no time shall the two positions of the Director and Deputy Director be occupied simultaneously by commissioned officers of the armed services, whether in an active or retired status."

The "Central Intelligence Agency Act" of 1949 (Public Law 110--81st Congress, as amended by Public Law 697--81st Congress and Public Law 53--82nd Congress) supplemented the National Security Act with respect to the Central Intelligence Agency. This Act:

(1) permitted procurement without advertising under certain circumstances

(2) made provision for training and education of Agency personnel

(3) provided for special travel allowances and related expenses required by the Agency

(4) made special allowances for transfer of funds between CIA and other governmental agencies

(5) made an exception to statutory prohibitions by permitting the Agency to employ up to fifteen retired officers of the armed services

(6) permitted the Agency to withhold publication of "titles, salaries, or numbers of personnel employed by the Agency"

(7) granted the Director extraordinary authority to approve the entry into the United States of certain aliens and their families

(8) gave the Director authority to expend funds "without regard to the provisions of law and regulations relating to the expenditure of government funds" on a voucher certified by him alone.

Board
Acting in conjunction with the Intelligence Advisory Committee (consisting of the heads of the intelligence organizations in the Army, Navy, Air Force, State Department, and the Atomic Energy Commission, plus representatives of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Joint Intelligence Committee of the Joint Chiefs of Staff), the Director of Central Intelligence makes recommendations to the National Security Council concerning the intelligence structure of our government as a whole.

After consultation with the same Committee, the Director of Central Intelligence presents to the National Security Council "National Intelligence Estimates" prepared by the Central Intelligence

Agency working with representatives of other governmental intelligence organizations. These estimates may embody a unanimous opinion, or may contain dissenting views by one or more of the participants.

As "services of common concern," the Central Intelligence Agency does independent research in fields of economic and scientific intelligence; monitors foreign news and propaganda broadcasts; and collects intelligence abroad.

Applicants for Central Intelligence Agency employment are given a full security investigation after they have been approved, following preliminary tests. Out of every thousand applications for employment, some 80% are screened out by the personnel officials; the remaining 20% are turned over to security agencies for investigation. Of this 20%, some 11% are eliminated as a result of security investigation because they drink too much, talk too much, have relatives behind the Iron Curtain which may make the applicants subject to foreign pressure; for serious security reasons, 4% of this 11% are screened out. These latter are individuals who have contacts that render them undesirable for service in this highly sensitive Agency.

The Central Intelligence Agency is not merely another intelligence agency. It does not duplicate and rival the existing agencies of State, Army, Navy, and Air Force. It makes maximum use of the resources of existing agencies. It helps put an end to duplication.

The Central Intelligence Agency is part of the complex of departments within the Federal Government that are responsible for the security of the nation. The organization and structure of the Government in this whole area reflect a recognition of the close relationship between diplomatic, military, and other elements of foreign policy. Within this area, the Central Intelligence Agency is the organization which insures that the information flowing to the President and his principal advisers on foreign policy--the National Security Council--is consistent and complete; and which brings together the judgment of intelligence officers in all departments on the major issues of fact and interprets them for the benefit of the President and the National Security Council.

The Director of Central Intelligence is the principal adviser to the President and the National Security Council on all matters of intelligence related to the national security. He constantly studies the intelligence structure of the government to determine that each part is properly geared to the national intelligence effort. His responsibility requires solution of problems common to large governmental agencies, while coping with an additional problem of secrecy common to few other agencies.

Because of this secrecy--required by law and by considerations of national safety--Central Intelligence does not confirm or deny stories of the Press whether good or bad; never alibis; never explains its organization; never identifies its personnel (except

for the few in the top echelons); and will not discuss its budget, its methods of operations, or its sources of information.

This is an agency that cannot operate in a goldfish bowl. Knowing the people who head the agency and knowing of its close relations with certain interested Congressional committees, the general public accepts the fact that Central Intelligence Agency career personnel are competent, skilled, patriotic individuals whose first aim in life is the security of our country.

Brief biographies of three top Agency officials follow.

ALLEN WELSH DULLES

Allen Welsh Dulles became Director of Central Intelligence on February 26, 1953. Among the principal reasons for his appointment were his extensive knowledge, both theoretical and practical, of world affairs and diplomacy; his knowledge of law, particularly international law; and his unusual breadth of experience in the field of intelligence.

After receiving the degree of A.B. from Princeton University in 1914, Mr. Dulles travelled in the Far East. He taught English in Allahabad, India, before returning to study at Princeton for his M.A., which he received in 1916. From that year until 1926, Dulles was a member of the United States Diplomatic Corps, stationed in Vienna, Bern, Berlin, Constantinople, and Washington. He was also a member of the American Commission to negotiate peace at the Paris Peace Conference 1918-1919. He was a delegate to two Geneva peace conferences, the Arms Traffic Conference (1925), and to the Preparatory Disarmament Conference (1926).

In 1926, he resigned from the diplomatic corps, received the degree of LL. B. from George Washington University, Washington, D.C., and joined the law firm of Sullivan and Cromwell in New York, of which his brother, John Foster Dulles, was a member.

In 1942, General William J. Donovan selected Allen W. Dulles for a key position in the Office of Strategic Services. From

October 1942 until VE day, Mr. Dulles was chief of OSS in Switzerland, and in this capacity was given much of the credit for the surrender of German troops in northern Italy in 1945. He remained with OSS until November 1945 as head of its German mission.

For his wartime service, Mr. Dulles received from the U. S. Government the Medal of Merit and Presidential Citation, and the Medal of Freedom. The Order of Maurizio e Lazzaro was awarded by Italy, and the Legion of Honor, rank of officer, by the French government.

The citations rendered with two of these decorations contain a summary of Dulles's wartime work. His citation with the Medal of Freedom presented by the War Department reads as follows:

"Mr. Allen Dulles, as Chief of the German Mission and Senior Strategic Services official in Switzerland from February to May 1945, was largely responsible for the evaluation and dissemination of intelligence that the German Army was eager to effect a surrender. He was instrumental in arranging a meeting between German and Allied representatives and thereafter served with outstanding success as consultant and intermediary in the negotiations which led to the signing of the instrument of unconditional surrender of the German troops in Italy."

His citation for the Medal of Merit, signed by President Truman on July 18, 1946, reads as follows:

"ALLEN W. DULLES, for exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services as chief of the foremost undercover operations conducted by the Office of Strategic Services on behalf of the United States Government from November 1942 to October 1945.

Mr. Dulles, within a year, effectively built up an intelligence network employing hundreds of informants and operatives, reaching into Germany, Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Hungary, Spain, Portugal, and North Africa, and completely covering France, Italy, and Austria. He assisted in the formation of various Maquis groups in France and supported the Italian partisan groups both financially and by pin-pointing airdrops for supplies. The exceptional worth of his reports on bombing targets and troop movements both by land and sea was recognized by diplomatic, military, and naval agencies of the United States Government. Particularly notable achievements by Mr. Dulles were first reports, as early as May 1943, of the existence of a German experimental laboratory at Peenemünde for the testing of a rocket bomb, his report on the flooding of the Belgian and Dutch Coastal areas long before similar information came in from other sources, his report on rocket bomb installations in the Pas de Calais, and his reports on damage inflicted by the Allied Air Forces as a result of raids on Berlin and other German, Italian, and Balkan cities, which were forwarded within two or three days of the operations. Mr. Dulles by his superior diplomacy and efficiency built up for the United States enormous prestige among leading figures of occupied nations taking refuge in Switzerland. He carried out his assignments in extremely hazardous conditions, and despite the constant observation of enemy agents was able to fulfill his duties in a manner reflecting the utmost credit on himself and his country. After the German collapse, Mr. Dulles headed the Office of Strategic Services Mission in Germany, which supplied highly important and essential intelligence to American Military Government, occupation, and diplomatic offices in the difficult post-hostilities period. His courage, rare initiative, exceptional ability, and wisdom provided an inspiration for those who worked with him and materially furthered the war effort of the United Nations."

After the war, in addition to carrying on his law practice, Mr. Dulles served as a government adviser, particularly in matters having to do with foreign aid and German policy. He was also active (as he had been since the late 1920's) with the Council on Foreign Relations of which he became president in 1946. In

1948, he was appointed Chairman of a three-man committee to survey the United States intelligence system. In this capacity, he gained a thorough understanding of the Central Intelligence Agency as it had developed to that time. Mr. Dulles joined the staff of CIA Director Walter Bedell Smith in January 1951.

An idea of Soviet Russia's opinion of the Director of Central Intelligence is reflected in a statement by Ilya Ehrenberg in Pravda, December 31, 1951:

" . . . Even if the spy, Allen Dulles, should arrive in Heaven through somebody's absentmindedness, he would begin to blow up the clouds, mine the stars, and slaughter the angels. . ."

Mr. Dulles was born in Watertown, New York, April 7, 1893. His father was Allen Macy Dulles, a Presbyterian clergyman; his mother was Edith Foster Dulles. His uncle, John Welsh, was envoy to England in the Hayes administration. There have been three Secretaries of State in the Dulles family: John Foster Dulles, under President Eisenhower; John Watson Foster (his maternal grandfather), under Benjamin Harrison; and Robert Lansing (Allen Dulles's uncle by marriage), under Woodrow Wilson.

On October 16, 1920, Mr. Dulles married Miss Clover Todd, daughter of Professor and Mrs. Henry A. Todd of Columbia University. The Dulleses have a son and two daughters.

Mr. Dulles's first book, The Boer War: a History, was written when he was only eight years old. Beginning in 1927, he has

furnished articles for FOREIGN AFFAIRS. In 1939 he wrote, in collaboration with Hamilton Fish Armstrong, Can We Be Neutral? and Can America Stay Neutral? He also participated in the council's confidential "war and peace studies" program, begun in 1939. In 1947 he wrote Germany's Underground. In the same year he furnished introductions to Problems of Germany by Price, Hoyt, and Schorske, and To The Bitter End by Hans Gisevius, and in 1949 to The Unknown Warriors by Guillan de Benouville. He has also contributed book reviews to several New York papers.

Mr. Dulles has been awarded the honorary degree of LL. D. from Brown University (1947); Temple University (1952); Columbia University (1955); and Princeton University (1957).

CHARLES PEARRE CABELL

General Charles Pearre Cabell, USAF, became the Deputy Director of Central Intelligence on April 23, 1953. Previously, he had been Director of the Joint Staff in the Office of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and Director of Intelligence of the U. S. Air Force. Other posts he had held with the Air Force related to intelligence, included Chief of the Air Intelligence Requirements Division in the Office of the Director of Intelligence (August 1947-May 1948); U. S. Air Force representative to the Military Staff Committee in the United Nations (1945-1946); and Chief of the Strategic and Policy Division in the Office of the Assistant Chief of Air Staff for Plans (1945).

General Cabell was born in Dallas, Texas, October 11, 1903. He was graduated from the U. S. Military Academy in 1925; from the Air Corps Primary Flying School in 1931; from the Advanced Flying School, observation course, in 1931; from Command and General Staff School in 1940; and from the Army and Navy Staff College in 1943.

General Cabell was assigned to the Panama Canal Zone in 1931, and served at Randolph Field, Texas, from 1934 to 1938. In June 1939, he was assigned to Wright Field, Ohio, where he served in the Photographic Laboratory of the Experimental Engineering Division. After a period as an observer with the R.A.F. in the United Kingdom, he was transferred to Washington, D. C., in 1941 for duty in the Office of the Chief of Air Corps. From 1942 to

1943 he served as chief of the Advisory Council to Commanding General Henry Harley Arnold of the Air Corps.

General Cabell was assigned to the Eighth Air Force in the European Theater in October 1943, and commanded the 45th Combat Bombardment Wing. After service as Director of Plans for the U.S. Strategic Air Force in Europe, he was named Director of Operations and Intelligence for the Mediterranean Allied Air Forces with headquarters at Caserta, Italy. In May 1945, General Cabell was assigned to Air Force Headquarters, where he became Chief of the Strategic and Policy Division in the Office of the Assistant Chief of Air Staff for Plans.

In December 1945, he was assigned to the Military Staff Committee of the United Nations. After attending the London Conference, he remained on duty with the United Nations in New York, as Deputy and later as U.S. Air Force representative on the Military Staff Committee. General Cabell was assigned to U.S. Air Force Headquarters in Washington in August 1947, and became Chief of the Air Intelligence Requirements Division in the Office of the Director of Intelligence. On May 15, 1948, he was appointed Director of Intelligence of the U.S. Air Force. On November 1, 1951, General Cabell was named Director of the Joint Staff in the Office of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

General Cabell has been awarded by the United States the Distinguished Service Medal, Legion of Merit, Distinguished Flying

Cross, Bronze Star Medal, and Air Medal with one Oak Leaf Cluster. He also has been made Honorary Commander of the British Empire, a Chevalier in the French Legion of Honor, a wearer of the French Croix de Guerre, and a member of the Order of Saint Maurice and Saint Lazarus of Italy. He is rated a technical observer and a command pilot.

General Cabell and the former Jacklyn de Hymel of San Antonio, Texas, were married in 1934. They have two sons and a daughter and make their home at Bolling Air Force Base, Washington, D. C.

He became a four-star general in July, 1958.

ROBERT AMORY, JR.

Robert Amory, Jr., has been with the Central Intelligence Agency since 1952. In May 1953 he became the Deputy Director for Intelligence. Since March 1953 he has been Intelligence Adviser to the National Security Council Planning Board.

He served as an enlisted man in the National Guard in the 1930's and re-enlisted in the winter of 1940. He was commissioned as Second Lieutenant, Field Artillery, in February 1941. He served as Battery Commander and Battalion S-3 until the summer of 1942, when, after a brief tour as an Assistant G-2 with Hq. VI Army Corps, he was detailed to the Corps of Engineers to command an Engineer Boat Battalion. He trained this unit and commanded it overseas in the Southwest Pacific for over two years, participating in four campaigns and more than 20 assault landings. In the spring of 1945 he was assigned to command an Engineer Boat and Shore Regiment slated for the invasion of Kyushu. In 1946 to 1951 he commanded the Tank Battalion of the 26th Infantry Division, Massachusetts National Guard, serving for most of 1951 on active duty as a student at the Infantry School and Command and General Staff College. He now commands the 11th Mobilization Designation Unit of the Army Reserves. He is a Colonel in the Officers' Reserve Corps.

He was born in Boston in 1915, and was educated at Milton Academy, Harvard College, and Harvard Law School. From 1938 to 1941 he practiced law in Wall Street. Following the war, after six months as assistant general counsel of a manufacturing concern, he accepted an appointment

to the faculty of the Harvard Law School, becoming a full professor the following year. He taught business law and accounting at the Law School and Graduate School of Business Administration.

He married the former Mary Armstrong of New York in 1938. They have two sons and make their home in Washington, D. C.